HAVERFORDWEST

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1958.

W. J. Y. SPEEDY, M.B., B.Ch., L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

E. O. EDWARDS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
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ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT FOR 1958.

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PREFACE TO REPORT

County Offices,
Haverfordwest.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Haverfordwest Rural District Council.

Sir, Madam and Gentlemen,

We present our Annual Report upon matters affecting the public health of the District for the year 1958.

The body of the Report contains detailed information. The following summarises the main items:—

Population.

The mid-year population (as estimated by the Registrar-General) of 22,690, remains the same as for the previous year.

There has been an increase of approximately 600 in population since 1947.

Births and Birth-Rates.

There was an increase in the number of births over the preceding year, resulting in a higher Birth-Rate.

The Birth-Rate for the District is considerably higher than the National Rate.

The number of Still-births decreased, and the Still-birth Rate is only a little above the National Rate.

There was a substantial increase in the number of Illegitimate births during the year.

Deaths and Death-Rates.

The total number of deaths remained practically the same as for 1957. The General Death Rate was somewhat reduced, and is lower than the National Death-Rate.

There was a large increase in Violent Deaths, mostly accounted for by road accidents and accidents in the home. A great deal of education as to the causes of accidents on the roads, and in the home, is still necessary.

The number of deaths due to Cancer remained substantially the same as for the preceding year. The Cancer Death-Rate in the District is considerably lower than the National Rate.

The number of Infant Deaths (i.e. under one year of age) was smaller than the preceding year. This is a welcome trend, but the Infant Mortality in the District is still much higher than the National Rate.

General Infectious Diseases.

Apart from Measles and Whooping-Cough, the District was free from infectious diseases during the year.

There has been no Diphtheria since 1951, and no Poliomyelitis since 1954.

Reference is made in the Report to Vaccination against Poliomyelitis, and other immunisations.

Tuberculosis.

There was only one fresh case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified, as compared with eight in 1957. The peak year was 1952 when 25 fresh cases were notified.

There were, however, three deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis as compared with one in 1959.

In regard to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, there was only one fresh case notified, and no deaths, during the year.

Sanitary Circumstances in the District.

It is unfortunate that the restriction on capital expenditure during the year should have resulted in a temporary curtailment of schemes for water supply, sewerage and housing.

The Council's water schemes are nearing completion and it is encouraging to report that approximately 90 per cent. of the total premises in the area are supplied with mains water. Surveys and preparatory work were carried out on the few schemes outstanding, and the quality of the water was again controlled by constant bacteriological and chemical sampling.

Although no sewerage schemes were under construction, much consolidatory work was done in that 136 existing properties were provided with proper sanitary accommodation with drainage to sewer or private installations. Much of this work was made possible by the aid of improvement grants under the Housing Acts.

The repair and improvement of dwelling houses was again steadily maintained, this being due largely to the Council's progressive policy of extending grant aid. Although there was a cessation of the Council's building programme, there was increased activity by private enterprise as a result of the commencement of work on the new oil refinery at Herbrandston.

The industrialisation of the rural district will bring in its wake specialised problems in public health. All possible safeguards have, however, been incorporated in the design of the refinery to prevent air and water pollution, and we are assured that the amenities of the district will not be impaired. It is gratifying to record the cordial relationship which exists between the refinery staff and the officers of the Council.

Considerable attention was again given to food administration, including the sampling of milk, ice-cream and other foods. A specialised survey was also commenced of all food premises.

Conclusion.

We think the standard of Hygiene in the District is high. This is due, in large measure, to the valuable work of the Junior Health Inspectors and the Public Health Department in general. We recognise the importance of the Clerk's, Surveyor's and Architect's Departments, and wish to thank Mr. H. J. Dickman, Mr. A. J. Davies and Mr. T.

Owen, and their staffs, for their assistance in our field, and for the invaluable work they are doing in their own field.

We wish to thank the Chairman of the Council, Committee Chairmen, and all members of the Council for their continued co-operation and courtesy. In particular, we would pay special tribute to Alderman James John, Chairman of the Public Health Committee, under whose guidance our Department functions smoothly, and we trust, efficiently.

We should like also to express our thanks to Dr. Morgan and his staff of the Public Health Laboratory, Carmarthen, for their assistance regarding the analysis of samples.

We remain,

Your obedient Servants,

W. J. Y. SPEEDY.
Medical Officer of Health.

E. O. EDWARDS.
Chief Public Health Inspector
and Housing Manager.

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEES
1958—1959

Chairman of the Council:
Councillor J. H. MORGAN, Granston Farm, Castlemorris.

Vice-Chairman of the Council:
Councillor W. E. EVANS, Springfield Villa, North Prendergast, Haverfordwest.

Public Health and General Purposes Committee

Chairman:
Councillor JAMES JOHN, Chapel Row, Llangwm.

Vice-Chairman:
Councillor J. M. JAMES, Rhydyfarchnad, Letterston.

Members:

S. J. O. Absalom, North Hall, St. Ishmaels.
A. L. Charles, 13, Alban Crescent, Waterston.
B. P. Davies, Moelfro, 24, Main Street, Solva.
E. J. R. Davies, J.P., Llys Meinor, Solva.
William Davies, Osborne House, Rosemarket.
W. W. Davies, Lakefield, Little Haven.
A. J. B. Griffiths, No. 1, Park Avenue, Puncheston.
D. M. James, Croft House, Ambleston.
J. L. James, Pantycoch, Letterston.
P. T. James, Marloes Court, Marloes.
W. C. James, Ashdale Lane, Burton.
Rev. J. D. Jones, Wiston Vicarage, Clarbeston Road.
T. S. Llewellin, No. 64, High Street, Fishguard.
R. H. Llewellin, Woodslade, Broad Haven.
A. C. Luke, Cnwcymorfol, Letterston.
H. J. Morse, Glanmorfa, Dwrbach, Fishguard.
S. W. Mortimer, Menevia House, St. Davids.
J. J. R. Phelps, The School House, Freystrop.
Mrs. A. Philipps Williams, Llys-yr-Onnen, St. Nicholas.
F. Sandall, No. 32, Min-y-llan, Letterston.
W. B. Thomas, Rosedale, Llanrhian.
W. E. Thorne, J.P., Studdolph Hall, Milford Haven.
F. L. Ward, J.P., No. 12, St. Mary's Park, Jordanston, Neyland.
W. G. Watts, Leachpool, Crundale.
L. R. Williams, Dale Hill, Dale.
William Williams, The School House, Wolfscastle.

Housing Committee

Chairman :

Councillor IDRIS O. MARTIN, Bro Dewi, St. Davids.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor G. W. JOHN, M.B.E., B.A., Fronhaul, Druidston Cross, Portfield Gate.

Members:

S. J. O. Absalom, North Hall, St. Ishmaels.

E. J. R. Davies, J.P., Llys Meinor, Solva.

J. Alfred Davies, Cedar House, Uzmaston, Haverfordwest.

J. J. Evans, Y Garth, 20, Goat Street, St. Davids.

A J. B. Griffiths, No. 1, Park Avenue, Puncheston.

J. I. Griffiths, Loo Choo, Haverfordwest.

O. Griffiths, Hayscastle Farm, Wolfscastle.

William Hancock, Thornbush, Camrose.

E. H. L. Harries, Sunrays, Newgale, Roch.

D. M. James, Croft House, Ambleston.

J. L. James, Pantycoch, Letterston.

J. M. James, Rhydyfarchnad, Letterston.

P. T. James, Marloes Court, Marloes.

James John, J.P., No. 1, Chapel Row, Llangwm.

W. E. John, Lambston Hall Portfield Gate, Haverfordwest.

J. P. Lewis, 17, Ael-y-Felin, Penparc, Trevine, Haverfordwest.

D. R. Lloyd, Groveleigh, Bunker's Hill, Milford Haven.

A. C. Luke, Cnwcymorfol, Letterston.

V. T. Y. Noott, B.A., The School House, Johnston.

Mrs. A. Philipps Williams, Llys-yr-Onnen, St. Nicholas.

T. Evans Richards, No. 8, Bryn-y-Mor, Mathry.

F. Sandall, 32, Min-y-llan, Letterston.

W. S. Vaughan, Pontfaen Farm, Fishguard.

F. L. Ward, J.P., No. 12, St. Mary's Park, Jordanston, Neyland.

C. G. Watts, Ivy Court, Spittal.

L. R. Williams, Dale Hill, Dale.

Water Committee

Chairman:

Councillor B. H. DAVIES, The Bungalow, Dredgeman Hill, Haverfordwest.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor W. E. JOHN, Lambston Hall, Portfield Gate.

Members:

A. L. Charles, No. 13, Alban Crescent, Waterston.
B. P. Davies, Moelfro, No. 24, Main Stret, Solva.
William Davies, Osborne House, Rosemarket.
W. J. Davies, Hook Farm, Hook.
J. J. Evans, Y. Garth, No. 20, Goat Street, St. Davids.
J. I. Griffiths, Loo Choo, Haverfordwest.
O. Griffiths, Hayscastle Farm, Wolfscastle.
William Hancock, Thornbush, Camrose.
E. H. L. Harries, Sunrays, Newgale, Roch.
W. G. Henderson, St. Botolphs Lodge Farm, Hubberston, Milford Haven
J. P. Lewis, No. 17, Ael-y-Felin, Penparc, Trevine.
T. S. Llewellin, No. 64, High Street, Fishguard.
P. F. Martin, No. 113, Nun Street, St. Davids.
G. D. Scale, Syke, Walwyns Castle.
W. S. Vaughan, Pontfaen Farm, Fishguard.

Finance Committee

Chairman:

Councillor P. F. MARTIN, No. 113, Nun Street, St. Davids.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor J. ALFRED DAVIES, Cedar House, Uzmaston.

Members:

B. H. Davies, The Bungalow, Dredgeman Hill, Haverfordwest.
W. J. Davies, Hook Farm, Hook.
W. W. Davies, Lakefield, Little Haven.
W. G. Henderson, St. Botolphs Lodge Farm, Hubberston, Milford Haven
W. C. James, Ashdale Lane, Burton.
G. W. John, M.B.E., B.A., Fronhaul, Druidston Cross, Haverfordwest.
Rev. J. D. Jones, Wiston Vicarage, Clarbeston Road.
I. O. Martin, Bro Dewi, St. Davids.
H. J. Morse, Glanmorfa, Dwrbach, Fishguard.
S. W. Mortimer, Menevia House, St. Davids.
V. T. Y. Noott, B.A., The School House, Johnston.
W. Rees Owen, Elmfield, Roch.
J. J. R. Phelps, The School House, Freystrop.
T. Evans Richards, No. 8, Bryn-y-Mor, Mathry.
G. D. Scale, Syke, Walwyns Castle.
W. B. Thomas, Rosedale, Llanrhian.
C. G. Watts, Ivy Court, Spittal.
W. G. Watts, Leachpool, Crundale.
William Williams, The School House, Wolfscastle.

Development Committee

Chairman:

Councillor E. H. L. HARRIES, Sunrays, Newgale.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor W. W. Davies, Lakefield, Little Haven.

Members:

S. J. O. Absalom, North Hall, St. Ishmaels.

A. L. Charles, No. 13, Alban Crescent, Waterston.

B. H. Davies, The Bungalow, Dredgeman Hill, Haverfordwest.

E. J. R. Davies, J.P., Llys Meinor, Solva.

J. A. Davies, Celar House, Uzmaston.

J. I. Griffiths, Loo Choo, Haverfordwest.

W. G. Henderson, St. Botolphs Lodge Farm, Hubberston.

J. M. James, Rhydyfarchnad, Letterston.

P. T. James, Marloes Court, Marloes.

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W. B. Thomas, Rosedale, Llanrhian.

F. L. Ward, No. 12, St. Mary's Park, Jordanston, Neyland.

W. G. Watts, Leachpool, Crundale.

L. R. Williams, Dale Hill, Dale.

Officers of the Council

	Date of Appointment
Clerk:	
H. J. Dickman, F.A.C.C.A.	21st Sept., 1954
Deputy Clerk:	
I. Ll. Evans, A.A.C.C.A.	1st Nov., 1956
Surveyor and Water Engineer:	
A. J. Davies, M.Inst. Mun.E., M.R.S.H., A.R.I.C.S.	6th May, 1942
Deputy Surveyor and Water Engineer:	
R. P. Morgan, A.F.S.(Eng.), A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E.	1st Dec., 1952
Building Surveyor:	
T. E. Owen	1st Oct., 1949
Deputy Building Surveyor:	
S. Smith.	8th Dec., 1952
Chief Public Health Inspector and Housing Manager:	
E. O. Edwards, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.	1st April, 1955
District Public Health Inspectors:	
D. F. Nicholson, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.	1st Nov., 1947
U. A. Evans, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.	31st July, 1950
G. M. Mahoney, C.R.S.H.	1st May, 1957
Medical Officer of Health:	
W. J. Y. Speedy, M.B., B.Ch., L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H.	1st Oct., 1947

SECTION I

Statistics and Epidemiology

Area of Rural District in acres	173,502
Number of Parishes	66
Rateable Value	£162,284
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£657
Number of inhabited houses	6671

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1958

Estimated Mid-Year Population	22,670	
General Birth-Rate	17.2/1000	population
Still Birth-Rate	22.6/1000	births
General Death-Rate	11.1/1000	population
Cancer Death-Rate	1.5/1000	population
Infant Mortality Rate	33.0/1000	live births

Population Table.

Year		Total Population		Natural Increase on Population
1947	...	20,090	...	+ 138
1948	...	20,540	...	+ 99
1949	...	21,250	...	+ 153
1950	...	21,330	...	+ 116
1951	...	21,560	...	+ 116
1952	...	21,500	...	+ 164
1953	...	22,240	...	+ 149
1954	...	22,510	...	+ 138
1955	...	22,470	...	+ 131
1956	...	22,820	...	+ 127
1957	...	22,690	...	+ 118
1958	...	22,670	...	+ 140

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

Classification of Births.

		Live			Still		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	209	171	380	3	5	8
Illegitimate	...	7	6	13	1	0	1
		216	177	393	4	5	9

Total Live Births for 1958	393 (375)
Total Still Births for 1958	9 (11)
Total Live and Still Births for 1958	402 (386)
Total Illegitimate Births for 1958	14 (10)

* — Figure in brackets for 1957.

General Birth Rate.

Birth Rate for District for 1958 17.3/1000 population
Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1958 16.4/1000 population

The number of live births and the birth-rate, were higher than for previous year. The birth-rate has increased for third successive year, and is higher than the National Birth-Rate.

Still Birth Rate.

Still Birth Rate for District for 1958 ... 22.3/1000 total births
Still Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1958 21.6/1000 total births

The number of still-births decreased over the previous year. The Still-birth Rate is just slightly higher than the National Rate.

Illegitimate Births.

The number of Illegitimate births increased over the previous year.

Illegitimate Birth Rate for District for 1958 35.7/1000 live births
Illegitimate Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1958 49.0/1000 live births

COMPARISON TABLE

Year	Birth Rate	No. of Still births	No. of Illegitimate Births
1947 ...	19.7	15	28
1948 ...	16.5	17	21
1949 ...	18.1	10	21
1950 ...	17.5	8	20
1951 ...	17.2	11	20
1952 ...	18.8	11	20
1953 ...	17.3	9	15
1954 ...	16.8	9	12
1955 ...	18.1	15	15
1956 ...	15.1	11	13
1957 ...	16.5	11	10
1958 ...	17.3	9	14

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES

Classification of Deaths.

	Male	Female	Total
Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System	58	53	111
Diseases of Brain and Nervous System ...	16	30	46
Cancer	16	19	35
Violent Deaths	13	3	16
Diseases of Respiratory System	10	4	14
Infant Deaths	5	8	13
Diseases of Kidney and Urinary System ...	5	3	8
Diseases of Digestive System	4	1	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	—	3
Diseases of the Blood	2	—	2
	132	121	253

There were a total of 253 deaths for 1958, as compared with 257 for the previous year.

Deaths according to Age-groups.

0— 1	years ...	13
1—15	„ ...	1
15—30	„ ...	5
30—50	„ ...	18
50—70	„ ...	71
70+	„ ...	155
	Total	253

General Death Rate.

Crude Death Rate for District for 1958 ... 11.1/1000 Population
Corrected Death Rate for District for 1958 12.6/1000 Population
Death Rate of England and Wales for 1958 11.7/1000 Population

The following table shows the Death-Rate each year for the District since 1947:—

Year		Death-Rate
1947	...	12.8/1000 Population
1948	...	11.7/1000 Population
1949	...	11.1/1000 Population
1950	...	12.1/1000 Population
1951	...	11.8/1000 Population
1952	...	11.2/1000 Population
1953	...	10.4/1000 Population
1954	...	11.2/1000 Population
1955	...	12.9/1000 Population
1956	...	10.5/1000 Population
1957	...	11.9/1000 Population
1958	...	11.1/1000 Population

Violent Deaths.

The following is a summary of Violent Deaths during the year:—

	Male	Female	Total
Road Accident	5	—	5
Home Accident	2	2	4
Drowning	2	—	2
Aircraft Accident	2	—	2
Suicide	1	1	2
Works Accident	1	—	1
	13	3	16

The following table shows the annual number of Violent Deaths since 1947:—

Year		No. of Violent Deaths.
1947	...	13
1948	...	9
1949	...	12
1950	...	11
1951	...	10
1952	...	9
1953	...	10
1954	...	10
1955	...	9
1956	...	10
1957	...	7
1958	...	16

The number of Violent Deaths was more than double that of 1957. Accidents on the road and in the home accounted for the majority.

Cancer Mortality.

The following is a classification of Cancer Deaths for 1958 :—

	Male	Female	Total
Lungs and Respiratory System	2	1	3
Abdominal	9	15	24
Others	4	4	8
Total	15	20	35

Cancer Death Rate for District for 1958 ... 1.5/1000 Population
Cancer Death Rate for England and Wales for 1958 2.0/1000 Population

The Cancer Deaths occurred in the following Age-groups :—

0—30 years	=	0
30—50 „	=	3
50—70 „	=	16
70+ „	=	16

The following table shows the number of deaths from Cancer, in the District, each year since 1947 :—

Year	No. of Cancer Deaths.	
1947 ..	44	
1948 ...	42	
1949 ...	36	
1950 ...	39	
1951 ...	44	
1952 ...	33	
1953 ...	32	
1954 ...	54	(6)
1955 ...	36	(4)
1956 ...	37	(2)
1957 ...	35	(6)
1958 ...	35	(3)

*—Figures in brackets are for Lung Cancer.

The number of deaths from Cancer remained substantially the same as for the preceding year. The Cancer Death Rate for the District is considerably lower than the National Rate.

There is no apparent increase in Lung Cancer.

INFANT MORTALITY

Classification of Infant Deaths.

	Male	Female	Total
Prematurity	3	5	8
Developmental Defect	1	1	2
Pneumonia	1	—	1
Infection	—	1	1
Asphyxia	—	1	1
Total	5	8	13

Age-groups.

0— 4 weeks	...	9
1— 3 months	...	2
4—12 months	...	2

Infant Mortality Rate.

Infant Mortality Rate for District for 1958 ... 33.0/1000 live-births
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1958 22.5/1000 live births

The number of Infant Deaths, and the Infant Mortality Rate, both showed a decrease over the preceding year. The Infant Mortality Rate, however, for the District, is still considerably higher than the National Rate.

The following table shows the number of Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rate, in the District, each year since 1948 :—

Years	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate
1948 ...	4 ...	11.2/1000 live births
1949 ...	9 ...	23.1/1000 „ „
1950 ...	10 ...	26.7/1000 „ „
1951 ...	18 ...	51.0/1000 „ „
1952 ...	10 ...	24.6/1000 „ „
1953 ...	8 ...	21.1/1000 „ „
1954 ...	12 ...	31.8/1000 „ „
1955 ...	10 ...	24.6/1000 „ „
1956 ...	9 ...	26.6/1000 „ „
1957 ...	15 ...	40.0/1000 „ „
1958 ...	13 ...	33.0/1000 „ „

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the notifications of Infectious Diseases during the year :—

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Measles	1	57	53	104	215
Whooping Cough	—	2	16	7	25
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	—	1
Total	1	59	70	111	241

The following table shows the notifications of Infectious Diseases since 1950 :

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Measles	44	525	108	90	—	210	123	23	215
Whooping Cough ...	11	132	58	22	90	71	11	97	25
Scarlet Fever ...	7	7	12	3	2	15	11	2	1
Dysentery	—	12	20	15	—	3	9	—	—
Pneumonia	10	15	18	15	29	16	7	8	—
Paratyphoid	—	15	4	2	1	1	1	1	—
Erysipelas	3	—	7	4	2	1	1	1	—
Meningitis	—	1	—	2	4	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
	76	708	229	155	132	319	164	132	241

The following is a summary of Carriers in the District:

Typhoid	...	...	...	1
Paratyphoid	...	...	...	2
Sonne Dysentery		...	...	2

Immunisation and Vaccination.

All children can be immunised against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough by their family doctor. A triple antigen, which includes protection against Tetanus, is also available.

It is the aim of the Ministry of Health to obtain approximately 70 per cent. of child population immunised against Diphtheria. It is doubtful if this percentage is being obtained in the county, or country.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis was continued during the year by the County and District Medical staff. The age-group was extended to include 25 year olds. The initial response of the 15-25 year old group was small. Following the death of a Birmingham footballer, however, the demand for vaccination increased tremendously, and is now in the region of 80-90 per cent.

The recommended course of injections for immunisation against Poliomyelitis, is as follows :—

1st Injection.
2nd Injection—after interval of 3- 4 weeks.
3rd Injection—after interval of 6-12 months.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

There was only one fresh case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year. This was a female, in the age-group 50+ years.

There were three deaths classified as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year—all were males. The age-groups affected were as follows :—

15—30	years	=	1
30—50	„	=	1
50+	„	=	1
			3

The following table shows the number of fresh cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and the number of deaths from the disease, each year since 1947 :—

Year		Fresh Cases		Deaths
1947	...	19	...	12
1948	...	16	...	4
1949	...	14	...	13
1950	...	17	...	9
1951	...	18	...	5
1952	...	25	...	6
1953	...	14	...	5
1954	...	23	...	4
1955	...	12	...	7
1956	...	14	...	2
1957	...	8	...	1
1958	...	1	...	3

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

One fresh case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis was notified during the year. There were no deaths.

The following table shows the number of fresh cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and the number of deaths, each year since 1948 :—

Year	No. of Fresh Cases	Deaths
1948	6	2
1949	4	—
1950	4	2
1951	3	1
1952	1	—
1953	1	1
1954	3	—
1955	4	3
1956	2	2
1957	1	1
1958	1	—

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis is offered to every school child over the age of 13. The response is good. Approximately five to six hundred school children are being vaccinated every year.

SECTION II

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

WATER SUPPLIES

During the year the Council has again continued to pursue its policy of taking mains water to as much of the rural district as is practically possible, despite the heavy financial strain which this necessarily uneconomic distribution places on the Council.

At the 31st December, 1958, 6,705 premises were being supplied with mains water, a percentage of 89.82 of the total number of premises in the rural district.

One group of schemes, the Water Survey Sixth Programme, covering the Lamber—Hill Moor, Caermedris—Lochvane, Rogerston —Lambston areas and involving 26 properties at a cost of £7,692, was completed during the year.

Schemes of distribution outstanding are:—

Water Survey Fifth Programme (Trecwn Area)—

Approved by Ministry and awaiting consent to go to tender.

North Eastern Region Scheme, based on pumping from the Prescelly Supply—

Scheme submitted to Ministry.

Acquisition of Orlandon Pumping Station and Distribution system at St. Anne's Head from Admiralty—

Scheme submitted to Admiralty.

The source at Nine Wells is also inadequate to meet the increasing demand in the St. Davids area which is becoming increasingly popular as a holiday centre, and the Council is proposing a comprehensive scheme for augmenting the supply to the St. Davids peninsula by abstraction from the River Solva. Even during the wet summer experienced in 1958, parts of St. Davids were in serious difficulty because of water shortage, and the Water Engineer has warned the Council of the chaotic situation which would arise should a dry summer supervene before the Solva scheme can be carried out.

Proposals are in hand for water supply, both potable and industrial, in connection with the establishment of an oil refinery at Herbrandston. Tenders for the 6 inch potable main were received in September and work was commenced early in 1959.

With schemes in hand or immediately proposed, the percentage of properties served will reach 92%, and this is likely to be the maximum which can be achieved in a very sparsely populated area such as this.

SOURCES OF PIPED WATER SUPPLIES.

1. Prescelly.

Situated in the Prescelly Hills in North Pembrokeshire. The water is a typical upland surface water. Filtration and chlorination take place in a modern plant immediately upon leaving the impounding reservoir.

Approximately 49% of piped water in the Rural District is supplied from this source. The capacities of the service reservoirs on this supply are:—

Plumstone	240,000
(also served from the Mountain Water source).	
Bolton-Beacon	240,000
Foxhill	30,000
Talbenny (reserve)	60,000

2. Hotwells—Glanrhyd.

(a) Hotwells—sixteen acres protected area with springs collected to service reservoir. Water chlorinated and given pH value correction.

(b) Glanrhyd—river water given full treatment, sedimentation, pH value correction, chlorination, rapid gravity filtration, and then pumped to Hotwells low level reservoir, whence together with the Hotwells yield, it is pumped to Hotwells High Level reservoir.

Approximately 26% of piped water in the Rural District is supplied from these sources, the capacities of the service reservoirs being:—

Hotwells Low Level	100,000 gallons
Hotwells High Level	240,000 gallons
Felinwynt	150,000 gallons
Solva Low Level	10,000 gallons
Caersegan	60,000 gallons
Puncheston	30,000 gallons

3. Garn Deifog, Trecwn.

Gathering ground and reservoir (covered), upland surface water. Filtered and chlorinated. The bulk of this water is supplied to the Royal Naval Depot at Trecwn.

4. Nash Farm, Llangwm.

Water from springs is piped to a covered reservoir having a capacity of 30,000 gallons at Llangwm, and relayed to the villages of Hook and Llangwm after chlorination. Pressures have been improved in Llangwm and district by constructing a small high level reservoir and pumping the supply from the present source to that reservoir.

Approximately 2% of piped water in the Rural District is supplied from this source.

5. Orlandon, Dale.

River water treatment treated as described for Glanrhyd. Station operated by R.N.A.S. for Kete establishment. Available as standby for South West Region. Negotiations in hand for Council to acquire station.

6. Nine Wells, St. Davids.

Water is pumped from wells to service reservoir and thence relayed to St. Davids. This source is used to augment the main supply to St. Davids (Hotwells-Glanrhyd). Approximately 5% of piped water in the Rural District is supplied from this source. The capacities of the service reservoir on this supply are:—

Nine Wells	45,000 gallons
Solva High Level	80,000 gallons

This latter reservoir could also be served from the Hotwells scheme.

7. Pengarn, Henry's Moat.

Uplands spring passed through sedimentation tanks and chlorinated. Approximately 8% of piped water in the district is from this source.

8. Mountain Water, Hayscastle.

River water is given full treatment by pressure filters, pH value correction and chlorination, and thence pumped into Plumstone service reservoir. In a full year approximately 10% of piped water will come from this source.

9. Small Agricultural Scheme.

There are approximately 160 farms supplied by small piped schemes and grant-aided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries through the County Agricultural Executive Committee. The sources in the majority of these schemes are wells and springs.

The total quantity of water supplied in 1958 was 394,164,000 gallons, or approximately 1,080,000 gallons per day.

RAINFALL.

	1958		1957		1956
	Plumstone	Morvil	Plumstone	Morvil	Plumstone
January	4.46	4.91	4.29	— —	5.71
February	4.12	5.33	3.79	— —	1.10
March	1.59	1.98	4.34	— —	1.72
April	1.74	1.87	0.59	— —	0.90
May	4.29	6.23	2.04	2.20	1.62
June	3.53	3.58	1.29	2.35	2.64
July	4.77	6.39	4.87	5.04	4.09
August	6.54	6.55	2.54	3.10	5.98
September	8.43	7.98	9.89	11.63	4.00
October	5.40	7.25	4.64	4.87	2.45
November	4.59	4.63	2.18	6.01	1.44
December	4.57	4.98	3.62	5.36	5.07
	54.04	61.32	44.08		36.72

SAMPLING OF WATER.

Three hundred and fifty-eight samples were submitted for analysis during the year under review. Two hundred and eighty-six of these were for bacteriological examination, 69 for chemical analysis, and three for the measurement of radio activity.

(i) Bacteriological Analysis.

(a) Public Supplies—Treated Water.

One hundred and fifty-three samples of treated water were taken from mains supplies, the results being:—

Source of Supply	Satis-factory	Doubt-ful	Unsat-isfactory	Total
Prescelly	34	—	—	34
Hotwells/Glanrhyd	55	3	14	72
Hotwells only	2	—	—	2
Glanrhyd only	1	—	1	2
Pengarn	7	—	1	8
Nine Wells, St. Davids	5	—	—	5
Llangwm	5	—	—	5
Mountain Water	8	—	—	8
Orlandon, Dale	5	—	—	5
R.N.A.D., Trecwn	10	—	—	10
Narberth R.D.C. to Blacknuck Area	—	—	1	1
Rosebush Village Extension to R.D.C.	—	—	1	1
Totals	132	3	18	153

(b) Public Supplies—Taken from Source.

Forty-three samples were taken from public supplies prior to treatment to indicate nature and extent of the treatment required:—

Source of Supply	Satis factory	Unsatis-factory	Total
Hotwells	—	1	1
Glanrhyd	—	1	1
Pengarn	1	—	1
Nine Wells, St. Davids	—	1	1
Mountain Water	—	2	2
Orlandon	—	1	1
River Angof, Morvil (proposed supply)	1	—	1
Brynante (proposed supply)	1	1	2
Dyffryn Mawr (proposed supply)	—	2	2
Waun Welw (proposed supply)	—	2	2
River Solva (proposed supply)	—	5	5
Merlin's Brook (proposed industrial supply)	—	12	12
Rickeston Brook (proposed industrial supply)	—	12	12
Totals	3	40	43

(c) Private Supplies.

Ninety samples were obtained of untreated water from wells and springs:—

Satisfactory	60
Doubtful	7
Unsatisfactory	23

Sixty-three of these samples were taken in the course of a survey of 85 premises coming within the compass of the proposed North East Regional Water Scheme, eleven in connection with grant-aided schemes and three from public wells.

(ii) Chemical Analysis.

Sixty-nine samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination:—

Source of Supply	Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory	Total
Prescelly—			
After treatment	3	—	3
Hotwells/Glanrhyd—			
After treatment	2	2	4
Hotwells—			
Before treatment	—	1	1
After treatment	2	—	2
Glanrhyd—			
Before treatment	—	1	1
After treatment	1	1	2
Pengarn—			
Before treatment	1	—	1
After treatment	1	—	1
Ninewells—			
Before treatment	1	—	1
After treatment	2	—	2
Llangwm—			
After treatment	5	—	5
Mountain Water—			
Before treatment	1	1	2
After treatment	2	—	2
Orlandon—			
Before treatment	—	1	1
After treatment	4	—	4
Private supplies	1	—	1
River Angof (proposed supply) ...	1	—	1
Brynante (proposed supply) ...	1	1	2
Dyffryn Mawr (proposed supply)	1	1	2
Waun Welw (proposed supply) ...	—	2	2
River Solva (proposed supply) ...	—	5	5
Merlin's Brook (proposed industrial supply)	—	12	12
Rickeston Brook (proposed industrial supply)	—	12	12
Totals ...	29	40	69

Samples from sources and treatment works for public supplies were taken in conjunction with those for bacteriological examination and formed normal routine procedure to indicate the nature and extent of the treatment necessary.

The two unsatisfactory samples of treated water from the Hotwells/Glanrhyd source were taken on the mains supply at Letterston and St. Nicholas, and followed initial adverse reports on the bacterial quality of the water and complaints from those districts of an unpleasant, musty odour and taste in the supply. It would appear that this was caused by residues of nitrogenous organic matter which had accumulated in certain sections of the mains over a period and had undergone decomposition. The mains were flushed and chlorinated as a remedial measure.

(iii) Measurement of Radio-activity.

Three samples were submitted for examination with special reference to radio-activity, these being from the northern, midland and southern regions of the rural district in order to give results which would be reasonably representative for the whole district:—

No. 1 Stream intake to Prescelly Board Reservoir at Rosebush.

No. 2. Mountain Water supply at Hayscastle.

No. 3. Orlandon Supply, St. Brides.

The Public Analyst's report was as follows:—

"The beta activity of the samples, after allowing for natural radio-activity due to potassium salts present, corresponds to:—

	Micro micro curies per litre.		
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Artificial radio-activity expressed as Strontium 90	2.5	2.0	2.5

These figures are well below any limit that has been suggested for radio-activity of this nature in drinking water, and, as judged by these samples, no radio-active hazard is indicated."

These samples will be continued on a quarterly basis.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Six inspections were carried out of a swimming bath at a private hotel and advice given on chlorination and treatment required for the elimination of algae. Four samples were reported to be satisfactory.

SEWERAGE.

The Council has accepted a series of four programmes for sewerage schemes for all the large villages and groups of properties. The present position with regard to all the schemes undertaken or to be undertaken by the Council is as follows:—

Ambleston
Broad and Little Haven.
Camrose.
Dale.
Fishguard Road.
Hamlet St. Martin.
Herbrandston.
Johnston.
Letterston West.
Llangwm.
Llanstadwell.
Merlin's Bridge.
Scleddau.
St. Davids.
Solva.
Rosemarket.
St. Ishmaels.
} Schemes completed.

Hook Scheme prepared and Inquiry held

Herbrandston (Esso Refinery) Scheme prepared for extension of existing works to accommodate domestic load from Refinery.

Programme No. 1.

Bethany Row Tenders invited.
Letterston East Ready for tender.
Trevine Village Tenders invited.
Tiers Cross Tenders invited.

Programme No. 2.

Clarbeston Road Ready for tender.
Waterston Village. Scheme being prepared.
Pembroke Ferry Tenders invited.
Llanychaer Scheme to be prepared.
St. Nicholas Scheme to be prepared.
Puncheston ... Scheme prepared and submitted to Welsh Office.

Programme No. 3.

Spittal ... Scheme prepared and submitted to Welsh Office.
Cardigan Road Tenders invited.
Marloes Scheme being prepared.
Slade Lane Scheme to be prepared.
Roch Scheme to be prepared.
Uzmaston Village Scheme to be prepared.

Programme No. 4.

Portfield Gate, Uzmaston Road, Penycwm, Freystrop, Thornton, Hubberston, Little Newcastle All to be prepared.
Leonardston Road Scheme prepared and submitted to Ministry.
Panteg Scheme prepared and submitted to Ministry.

At the present time, 49% of the houses in the Rural District have main sewerage facilities. The Council maintains 61 disposal works of various types.

Private Sewerage Schemes.

There are also 45 private schemes in operation serving Council housing estates. The sewage from the 34 houses at Wesley Place, Llanstinan Parish, is treated at the R.N.A.D., disposal works at Trecwn.

During the year sewerage facilities were provided for new private estates of 77 houses and 47 houses and bungalows under construction at Crowhill and Johnston, respectively.

House Sewerage Connections.

The number of premises connected to sewerage schemes during 1958 is as follows:—

Ambleston	1
Broad Haven	8
Crowhill	4
Crundale	1
Fishguard Road	1
Letterston	1
Llanstadwell	8
Johnston	21
Penycwm	1
Roch	1
Scleddau	1
Solva	42
St. Davids	7
	97

Other Conversion Schemes.

In addition to the properties connected to the various village sewerage schemes, sanitary conversion schemes with drainage to cesspools or septic tank units have been carried out by property owners in 86 cases. Fifty-five of these were undertaken as part of house improvement schemes under grant aid from the Council. This again indicates the valuable contribution made by improvement grants in raising the standard of public health in the district.

Emptying of Cesspools.

There has been an increased demand for this service, 197 cesspools being emptied during the year, an increase of 47 on the previous year. Seven of these were in areas outside the rural district where similar services were lacking.

A nominal charge of £1 is made for cesspools at private dwellings within the district and £4-5-0 for business premises.

The cesspool emptier purchased in 1952 has also proved indispensable in the maintenance of the numerous disposal works operated by the Council.

Drainage Inspections.

Much time and attention was again devoted to inspections and testing of drainage systems and cesspool units as a result of the comparatively large volume of improvement works carried out to private properties and the construction of new buildings. Two hundred and fourteen visits were made for inspection purposes, and 163 tests carried out on completed work.

In addition, surveys were made of 46 properties in connection with proposed sewerage schemes, and 61 visits made in regard to inspections of sewers and disposal works and the sampling of sewage effluents.

Examination of Sewage Effluents and Streams.

(a) Walton West.

The stream receiving the discharge from the Walton West sewerage works was again kept under observation during the summer period. Two series of samples, eleven for bacteriological examination and eleven for chemical analysis, were taken of the sewage effluent and at specific points on the course of the stream, including the point of discharge on the beach at Broad Haven.

The reports indicated that whilst there were no pathogenic organism present in the samples, the effluent was of variable quality and caused pollution of the stream. Some natural recovery of the stream occurred in its lower reaches despite further pollution by cattle and initially by deposits of refuse. Occupiers of premises adjacent the stream were warned in this respect and all accumulations were removed. Chlorination of the stream was also introduced as a precautionary measure.

(b) Solva.

Pollution of the stream discharging on the Gwadn beach at Solva was also investigated on two occasions during the year. In the first instance, the death of sheep was alleged to have been caused through gross pollution of the stream by the discharge from the Council's sewerage works where partial treatment only was carried out. Chemical analysis of three samples revealed that the effluent was most unsatisfactory, being far in excess of the limit recommended by the Royal Commission, and that whilst the stream above the works was of doubtful purity, its quality was greatly altered by the effluent. Cultures prepared from four swabs immersed in the effluent and stream for a period of 48 hours however, showed that no organisms of the Salmonella groups were isolated and that no organisms were present in the stream which would have had an injurious effect on sheep. The Council however, accepted a recommendation from its officers, that the discharge of partially treated sewage into the stream could be a serious danger to public health and that percolating filters and humus tanks should be installed to provide full and proper treatment of sewage.

On a subsequent occasion conditions along the whole three-mile length of the stream were investigated in connection with the death of 35 lobsters contained in storage "cupboards" situated in the outermost section of Solva harbour and off the point of discharge of the stream on Gwadn beach. The investigation was not conclusive in view of the lapse of two days between that occurrence and notification to the Council.

The survey of the stream revealed possible sources of pollution from the Council and an Admiralty establishment sewage disposal works, storm and surface water from airfield runways and roads as well as manurial contamination from lands bordering on the stream. Pollution by animal and sewage matter in varying degrees was confirmed by the results of 30 samples which were obtained along the course of the stream and submitted for chemical and bacteriological analysis. Polluted matter was also shown to be carried out to the point where the lobsters were stored.

No pathogenic organisms were present in any of the four specimens of dead lobsters or samples of stream water sent for examination.

Chemical analysis showed, however, that the salinity of the water in the area of the lobster cupboards might have had an important bearing on the death of the lobsters. From information received from a Fishery Authority, it would appear that a drop in salinity is a very grave hazard to lobsters which are extremely susceptible to even a small diminution in the salt content of the water in which they are kept. Salinity at this point at low tide on the day of sampling was much reduced, the sample containing about equal amounts of sea and fresh water, and it is possible that this salinity was further reduced when the stream was in spate following exceptionally heavy rain during the few days preceding the complaint.

Detailed analysis also showed the presence of a minute trace of phenol in one section of the stream. The presence of a higher concentration of such toxic material could have been a contributory factor in the mass mortality of lobsters on that day.

In view of these collective factors, the fishermen at Solva were advised to move the lobster cupboards further off-shore so as to ensure that storage was in sea water only.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection.

There has again been increased demand for this very essential service, and in particular from persons living in the outlying areas of the rural district. Every effort was made to extend the service wherever practicable, and during the year, collection was introduced in the following parishes:—

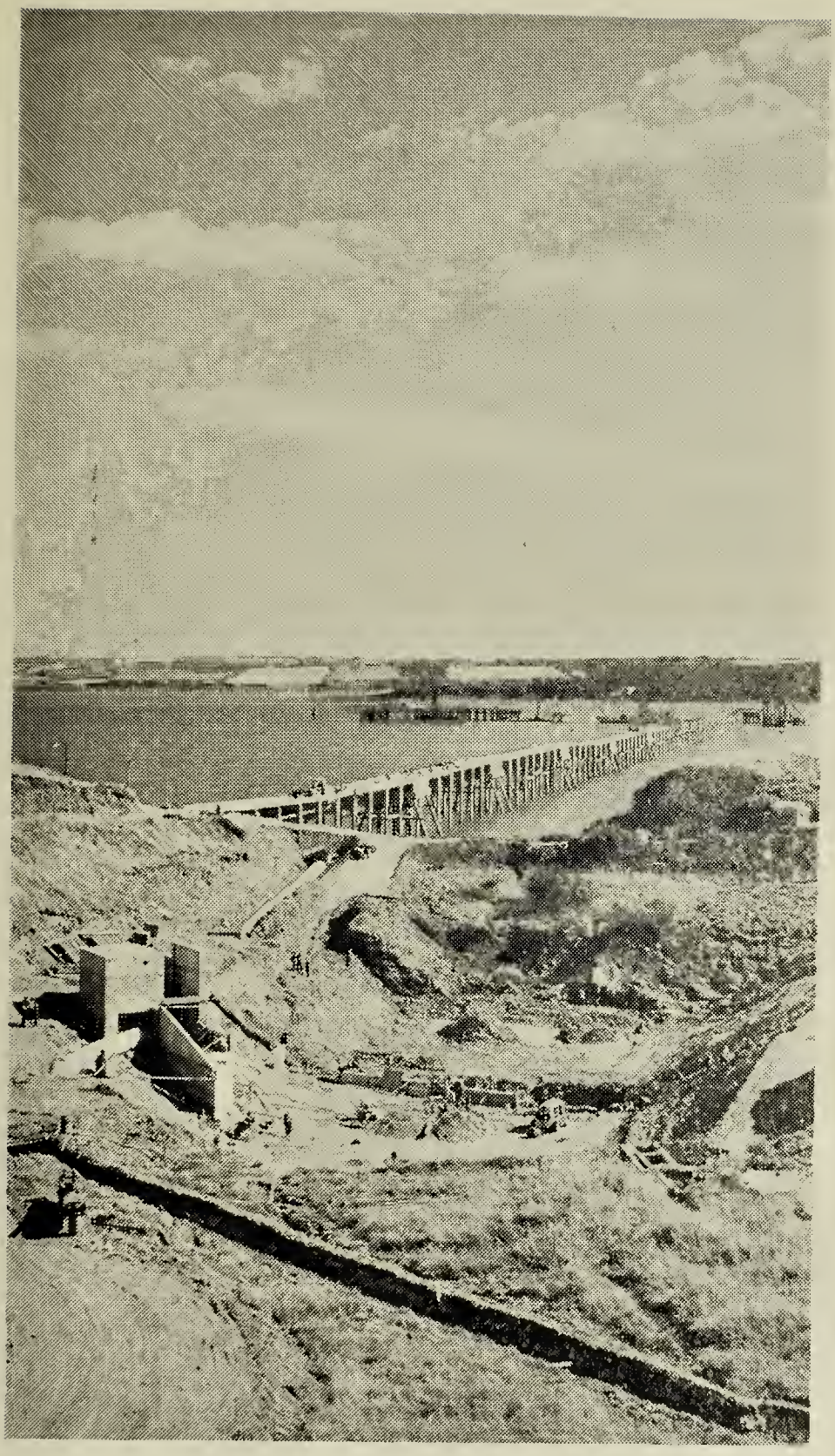
Burton—fortnightly collection from 20 premises in the Roose Ferry and Milton districts.

Fishguard South—arrangement made with Cemaes Rural District Council for a fortnightly collection from 12 premises in the Dinas Cross area.

Hamlet St. Martin—weekly collection from the new housing estate under construction at Crowhill.

Hubberston—weekly collection from 9 premises in Gellyswick, Milford Haven, including sites occupied by Marine Terminal Engineers for the Esso Refinery project.

Llanwnda—fortnightly collection from 35 premises in Llanwnda village and Trefasser districts.



Esso Refinery Site. View of skimming pond and marine terminal, July 1959. The skimming pond is for final separation of refinery water to prevent oil pollution.



Esso Refinery Site. Aerial view from west in October 1958 in early stages of construction.



Esso Refinery Site. Aerial view from east in September 1959.



Esso Refinery Site. Section showing construction of distillation unit with 300ft. furnace stack and tankage. July. 1959.

Uzmaston and Wiston—weekly collection from 21 premises on the Narberth Road to Wiston village. Monthly collection from 7 premises in the New Park area, and a weekly instead of a fortnightly collection for Wiston village.

Walwyn's Castle—fortnightly collection from 20 premises on the Tiers Cross to Walwyns Castle road.

It is estimated that the refuse collection service provided by the Council is available to 5,306 premises or approximately 78 per cent of the total number of premises in the rural district, this being an increase of 169 on the previous year. A weekly collection is provided for approximately 97 per cent of the premises served.

During the summer months, an additional collection is carried out at Little Haven, Broad Haven, Nolton Haven, Newgale and Whitesands Bay to cater for the caravan population, emptying of litter baskets etc.

A new Karrier Gamecock 12 cu. yds. vehicle was brought into operation in May, 1958 to replace a ten-year-old 10 cu. yd. vehicle. The Council now operate three Karrier vehicles.

The total refuse collected was approximately 4,689 tons in 2,644 loads. The mileage covered by the vehicles was 33,056, an increase of 1,707 miles on the previous year.

The total cost of operating the service for the financial year 1958/59 was £6,625, together with £1,232 for disposal of refuse. The unit costs were as follows:—

	£	s	d
Net cost of collection per ton	1	8	3
Net cost of disposal per ton		5	3
Net cost of collection per 1,000 population ...	292	4	9
Net cost of disposal per 1,000 population ...	54	6	11
Net cost of collection per 1,000 premises ...	993	2	1
Net cost of disposal per 1,000 premises	184	13	7

Refuse Disposal.

The following sites were used for the disposal of refuse by controlled tipping:—

Waunfawr	St. Davids
Bwlchy Rhos	Little Newcastle
Wallis Common	Ambleston
Targate	Freystrop
Trenived	Llanrhian
Rosepool	Walton West

The Trenived tip replaced the one which had been in operation for several years at Aberfelin, Trevine. The site at Rosepool was obtained to reduce the previous long haul from the Dale area to Freystrop.

Salvaged Materials.

There is no salvage of waste paper in operation in view of the poor financial return and the comparatively high cost of collection.
The segregation and recovery of ferrous scrap from household refuse on the various tips was however maintained, and 8 tons of scrap was salvaged.

Litter Campaign.

Continued support was given to this campaign by the Council by the display of publicity material and by films shown at the Romney Cinema, St. Davids, and the cinema at the R.N.A.D., Trecwn. Additional litter baskets were provided in the main villages and seaside resorts.

DEALERS IN OLD METAL

Registration was approved of one dealer in old metal in accordance with the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Council has provided public conveniences at St. Davids, Whitesands Bay, Solva, Newgale, Broad Haven, Little Haven, Dale, Llangwm and Letterston. The convenience at Solva was completed during the year.

All these buildings are maintained by the Council. Caretakers have been appointed to cleanse and supervise the conveniences on all these sites with the exception of Broad Haven and Little Haven, where arrangements are made for a Council employee to undertake these duties in addition to those of car park attendant.

As in previous years, the structures were painted and decorated before the commencement of the summer season, and were well maintained by the various caretakers. Wilful damage to coin boxes, windows and doors and defacement of walls have, however, again occurred and a complaint was lodged in this respect with the Police Authorities.

Additional conveniences could with advantage be provided at the Haroldston area of Broad Haven, Solva Harbour, Nolton Haven and Newgale.

CONTROL OF CARAVAN CAMPING SITES.

Eight sites are licensed in accordance with the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936:—

J. H. Davies, Howelston Farm, Little Haven	15 caravans.
E. G. Chester, Hasguard Cross, Talbenny	25 caravans.
J. Davies, Chapel Farm, Newgale	12 caravans.
T. H. Walters, Southwood Farm, Newgale	30 caravans.
W. F. Davies, Newgale Farm, Newgale	18 caravans.
J. O. Evans, Caerfai Farm, St. Davids	30 caravans.
E. R. Evans, Whitesands Bay	24 caravans.
L. P. Morgan, Court Farm, Liddaston	15 caravans.

These sites are provided with all necessary amenities in the way of water closets, drainage and water supply, and were generally well maintained by the occupiers.

Pembrokeshire has rapidly been gaining in popularity as a venue for caravan and camping holidays, and there has been a distinct tendency to drift away from the authorised sites because of limited accommodation and to establish small but widespread

colonies along the coastline. The potential danger from the occupation of land without a wholesome supply of water and proper drainage, sanitary accommodation and refuse disposal facilities is obvious, and strict control should be exercised by both the County Planning Authority and the Council in the interests of public health. The limitations of planning legislation is clearly recognised, but it is unfortunate that sites lacking proper sanitary facilities should still be allowed to be occupied in the rural district despite rejection on planning grounds.

Itinerant Families.

Legal proceedings were instituted against two itinerant families who had occupied Cwmbrandy Common, Fishguard, since late 1957, causing acute insanitary conditions and pollution of the stream on the site. Convictions were recorded in both cases.

A family of scrap metal and rag dealers were also removed from Slade Lane, Haverfordwest, following a petition from local residents referring to insanitary conditions and accumulations of refuse and scrap.

Similar complaints were also investigated in relation to land on the Narberth Road, Haverfordwest. This site had been occupied by a small number of families for some time without complaint, but with the influx of other itinerant families, conditions deteriorated to such an extent as to be prejudicial to health. It was considered that the most appropriate action in this case would be under Section 268 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to secure provision of proper sanitary conveniences etc., as it was felt that there was a particular need to establish such a site in the rural district which could be properly controlled and supervised.

RODENT CONTROL

During the year the Council maintained a rodent control service for dwelling houses and business premises in addition to dealing with any infestation arising at the Council's refuse tips, sewers and sewerage works. Treatments at dwelling houses were made free of charge, but at business premises the costs were recovered from the occupiers.

As in former years, the treatment of rat infestation on farms was undertaken by the Pests Department of the County Agricultural Committee. Notification was, however, received during the year that this contract service of regular inspections and treatment of farms would be discontinued on the 31st March, 1959. The Council considered that it would be retrogressive to allow such a necessary and appreciated service to lapse, and agreed to the establishment of a comprehensive scheme for farms based on the appointment of two rodent operators who had been employed by the Agricultural Committee in this capacity for many years. Arrangements were made for the scheme to operate from the 1st January, 1959, and two 5-cwt. vans were purchased, together with additional equipment. A clerk was appointed to deal with the clerical work, and it was arranged for the whole scheme to be supervised by one of the public health inspectors. Contracts provided for quarterly treatment of farm premises and allowed for payment by instalments after the first and third treatments.

At the time of writing this report, there is every indication that this new service will be highly successful and that the new venture will provide a satisfactory service to the farming community.

The following table shows the work carried out during the year ending 31st March, 1959:—

Type of Property	No. of Properties Inspected	No. of Properties found infested By Rats	By Mice	Total Treatments carried out
Local Authority ...	87	8	1	14
Dwelling Houses ...	261	78	—	83
Agricultural	258	70	30	62
Other Premises (including Business) ...	15	5	—	6
Totals	621	161	31	165

Treatment of Council sewers was carried out at Merlins Bridge, Johnston and Letterston with satisfactory negative results. Subsequent test baiting at Merlins Bridge and Johnston again revealed no infestation of the sewers. A satisfactory measure of control was obtained through regular inspection and treatment of sewerage works and refuse tips.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Two premises were disinfected following deaths from Tuberculosis and one after a Cancer death.

Six Council houses were treated for flea infestations and three dwelling houses for ant infestation.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

No formal action was taken under Section 47 of the Act in respect of persons in need of care and attention. Arrangements were, however, made for voluntary admittance to a County Council home of an aged person found to be accommodated in an old cowshed.

Burial arrangements under the Act were made in respect of an elderly person. Partial defrayment of expenses was obtained in this case.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT.

Disinfection of a farm premises and Knackers Yard was supervised following notification of suspected anthrax in two cows. In the latter case the animal had been received from a farm outside the rural district, but all precautions were taken against the spread of the infection, including the destruction of two calf carcases and three tons of bones on the premises. Disposal of the carcases by burning was undertaken by the police authorities.

Subsequent reports from the Divisional Veterinary Officer indicated that no anthrax bacilli were isolated from specimens.

DISPOSAL OF ANIMAL CARCASES.

Arrangements were made for disposal of the carcases of two cows, two pigs and two calves, which had been washed ashore on beaches at Broad Haven, Newgale, Penycwm and Porth-y-rhaw beaches.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948.

There were 200 factories on the departmental Factories Register, comprising:—

Factories without power	56
Factories with power	110
Building or Engineering operations	34

Complaint of infringement of the Act was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories in respect of one premises. A sanitary convenience was provided at these premises on request; 66 inspections were made during the year.

Factories Act, Section 34.

Ten factory premises were inspected regarding the provision of adequate means of escape in case of fire. These inspections were carried out in conjunction with a member of the Pembrokeshire County Fire Service.

Improvements were carried out at nine premises to comply with with the Council's requirements and the appropriate certificates were issued.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Inspections were made of the boiler plant and heating apparatus at the R.N.A. Stations at Kete and Brawdy, at the request of the Admiralty, in connection with the provisions of the Clean Air Act. In each case it was found that the installations were of the type that, by careful and proper use and maintenance, could be operated efficiently and without nuisance through the emission of smoke. No such nuisances were observed during the surveys.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Work on the construction of the new £18 million Esso Refinery on the Milford Haven started on the 2nd July, 1958, and is scheduled for completion in November, 1960.

Basically, the refinery will consist of a marine terminal to receive crude oil and export finished products, tankage for storage, refining process units, and administration buildings.

1. Marine Terminal.

To reach the deep waters of the Haven, a jetty has been built out from the shore 3,500 feet, and the berthing terminal placed at right angles to form a "T" piece 2,600 feet long. Here berths are being built to take two 100,000 ton crude oil tankers together and coastal vessels up to 16,000 tons.

The marine terminal is built entirely in reinforced concrete with piles of prestressed reinforced concrete up to 130 feet in lengh. The jetty approach trestle is of open construction to allow small fishing craft to pass under it and will also tend to prevent silting. It will be fully equipped to handle all the refinery shipping and will include a Dock Master's building to house its marine administration staff, Customs and Excise, crew rest room, medical facilities, and pilots.

2. Tankage.

Some 67 tanks of all types will be required to store crude oil, partially refined products, and finished products. The largest of these are the crude oil storage tanks which each hold 25,000 tons and measure 150 feet diameter by 54 feet high. The tanks are of welded construction, the welded seams being tested by X-Ray equipment.

Those storing crude oil or volatile products are fitted with floating roofs. The roof floats on the oil level at all times, obviating any vapour space in the partially filled tank, thus reducing the fire risk and also preventing evaporation to the atmosphere, restricting losses and preventing pollution of the atmosphere.

3. Process Units.

The main units on the refinery will be:—

(i) Crude Distillation Unit with a throughput of 4½ million tons a year. This unit has a furnace or pipestill with a heat output of 465 million B.T.U.s an hour, making it the largest in the world of its type.
(ii) A Powerformer for the production of the highest grades of motor spirit.
(iii) A Hydrofiner to reduce the sulphur content of gas oil and diesel oil.
(iv) Sundry treating plants to improve the quality of partially refined products.
(v) A steam raising plant with two 130,000 lbs./hrs. boilers.

4. Buildings.

The civil buildings on the site will include an administration office block, medical block, canteen, laboratory, time office and change house, and a mechanical service building.

Anti-Pollution Measures.

Air Pollution.—Every possible mechanical and technical safeguard has been incorporated to prevent strong smell from the refinery, but it is not possible to operate a plant of this size without the risk of occasional strong smell due to a breakdown of plant or abnormal operating conditions. The safeguards are aimed at keeping the occurrences to the minimum and the smell at the lowest intensity. The main preventive methods include:—

(a) Building the main furnace flue gas stacks to 300 feet in height to ensure adequate dispersal of any gases.

(b) The use of floating roof storage tanks to prevent evaporation losses to atmosphere.

(c) The development of air cooling of products instead of the normal salt water method. This means a negligible effluent into the Haven which substantially reduces a major source of smell, since the outgoing water, although cleaned in a separating system, can be malodorous.

Water Pollution.—Special precautions have been taken to avoid oil getting in the waters of the Haven. This form of pollution can be caused by:—

(a) Oil contaminated surface or process water discharged through the effluent. Although air cooling is used, a certain amount of steam is used for processing purposes which is drawn off as condensate.

(b) Leakage from shore tanks.

(c) Discharging ballast water into the sea by incoming tankers.

(d) Spillage when loading or discharging tankers at the marine terminal.

1. To avoid pollution through causes (a) and (b), oil separators are being installed on the refinery through which all process water must pass. In addition, a large skimming pond with an emergency capacity of over 10 million gallons is being built. All surface water (and process water after it has passed through the oil separators) is fed into this pond, where any remaining oil can be separated. before the clean water is discharged into the sea through the effluent line. This pond is also a precaution against the unlikely event of an excessive leakage of oil as a result of a tank fracture. All tank areas are drained to the skimming pond.

2. To prevent tankers discharging contaminated ballast water into the sea, all tankers coming to Milford Haven will discharge ballast into special shore tanks where the oil can be separated and only clean water discharged into the Haven.

3. Spillages when loading or discharging tankers, usually due to an unexpected failure of equipment, can occur. To prevent any spillage being carried out to sea, a special floating boom will be provided which will surround and contain any spillage before recovery by a specially designed barge for separation ashore.

PETROLEUM INSTALLATIONS.

During the year licences were approved for new installations at four premises, and licences in respect of 100 premises were renewed.

The installation and testing of new tanks were supervised by the public health staff. Inspections of all premises prior to re-licensing were carried out by the staff of the Chief Fire Officer, and I am grateful to him for his co-operation in this matter.

50 notices were served requiring repairs and improvements to comply with the Council's licensing requirements:—

Provision of cautionary notices	14
Provision, recharging or resiting of extinguishers	16
Supply or numbering of dipsticks	7
Flameproofing of electrical circuits	8
Renewal of gauze to flame traps on vents	4
Securing of filling points	8
Repair of delivery pipes	4
Provision of limiting devices	16
Degassing of disused tanks	1

Exempted Petroleum Installations.

Petroleum can stores installed by two firms of construction and marine engineers on the refinery site were approved.

Storage in each case was limited to 30 gallons, and conditions relating to metal storage lockers, siting, cautionary notices, foam extinguishers, were observed. These installations are exempt from the licensing provisions of the Petroleum Act in view of the nature of the work carried out.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Summary of Visits and Inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors.

	Complaints investigated	207
Public Health Act.		
	Premises	409
	Caravan Sites	140
	Individual Caravans	39
	Hutments	3
	Schools	12
	Public Conveniences	230
	Public Health Nuisances	211
	Drainage Inspections	214
	Drain Tests	163
	Sewerage Survey	46
	Sewers and Disposal Works	38
	Sanitary Accommodation	47
	Water Supplies and Sampling	407
	Swimming Baths	6
	Watercourses and Streams	27
	Infectious Disease Investigations	11
	Disinfection and Disinfestation	28
	Rodent Control	171
	Refuse Collection	211
	Refuse Disposal	130
Housing Acts.		
	Slum Clearance Schemes	87
	Repairs and General Reconditioning	125
	Improvement Grants	215
	Certificates of Disrepair	6
	Council Houses	478
	Housing Sites	65
	Investigation of Housing Applications	124
Factories Acts		66
Food and Drugs Act and Regulations.		
	Dairies and Sampling of Milk	429
	Ice Cream Premises and Sampling	216
	Mineral Water Works and Sampling	19
	Bakehouses	6
	Cafes, School and Industrial Canteens, Hotels	61
	Licensed Premises	118
	Various Other Food Shops	131
	Street Vendor Vans	13
	Knackers Yards	3
	Unsound Food	13
Miscellaneous.		
	Clean Air Act	6
	Petroleum Installations	34
	National Assistance Act	27
	Disposal of Carcases	3
	Disease of Animals Act	6
	Cemeteries	2
	Mass Radiography	15
	Miscellaneous Visits	518
	Total	5536

SECTION III

Housing

Council House Development.

The Council's housing programme was suspended in October, 1957, when capital expenditure was restricted, with the result that progress on the construction of Council houses was neglible during the year. Eleven bungalows were completed and occupied on the following sites :—

Maes Dewi, St. Davids	...	...	7
Middle Street, Rosemarket	...	...	4

Negotiations were, however, completed for the acquisition of 32 dwelling houses on the Rosemarket Land Settlements (re-named St. Mary's Park), and repairs and improvements were carried out by direct labour to five vacant houses on this estate before re-occupation as well as to a number of the occupied houses.

Improvement and modernisation of six houses at Leonardston Road, Llanstadwell, was completed, and work was commenced on the three remaining houses in the terrace. These properties were acquired by the Council in 1956. Repairs and improvements were also carried out at another acquired property, Windymead, at Steynton, prior to re-letting on an ability-to-pay basis.

Negotiations were in progress at the end of the year for the acquisition of five sub-standard cottages at Green Lane, Waterston, with a view to conversion into three bungalows.

Two flats above shops on the Glebelands Estate at Johnston were the only new housing units under construction at the end of the year.

The Council can be justly proud of its housing achievements in that 1,209 housing units have been constructed, 1,164 of which have been completed since 1947 :—

Year	Houses	Bungalows	Flats	Total
1947	23	—	—	23
1948	75	—	—	75
1949	156	—	—	156
1950	50	—	—	50
1951	169	—	—	169
1952	215	8	—	223
1953	130	—	—	130
1954	140	12	4	156
1955	46	8	4	58
1956	54	14	—	68
1957	25	18	2	45
1958	—	11	—	11
Totals	1083	71	10	1164

The following 50 properties have been acquired by the Council:—

St. Mary's Park, Llanstadwell	— 32 pre-war dwelling houses. Repairs and improvements in progress.
Leonardston Rd., Llanstadwell	— Terrace of nine houses. Major structural alterations and improvements to six completed.
Collingwood, Steynton	— Converted into two self-contained flats in 1957.
Windymead, Steynton	— Repairs and improvements completed.
Old School, Talbenny	— Disused school premises acquired and converted into five-bedroom dwelling in 1957.
Rose Cottages, Merlin's Bridge	— Two cottages awaiting further alterations.
The Fold, Camrose	— Three sub-standard cottages, one occupied, for site clearance and redevelopment.
The Glebe, Johnston	— Acquired in connection with land for development of Glebelands Estate.

Detailed information on houses provided in the various parishes is given in Appendix B.

Trading Premises.

Two shops, occupied by a grocer and greengrocer respectively, were erected by the Council on the Glebelands Estate at Johnston in 1957. Two additional shops on the same estate were under construction at the end of the year.

Housing Vacancies on Existing Estates.

In addition to the occupation of the eleven new bungalows and the five improved properties on the St. Mary's Park estate during the year, the following 47 vacancies on existing sites were filled :—

Ability-to-pay Houses	10
Subsidised Houses	35
Subsidised Bungalows	2

In total, therefore, 63 applicants registered with the Department were re-housed on new and existing estates in 1958. This compares with 110 in the previous year and 146 in 1956.

These applicants are shown in their various categories in the following table :—

Category	New Housing Units	Existing Housing Units	Acquired and Improved Dwellings	Total
Ordinary applicants	7	24	2	33
Ability-to-pay applicants ...	—	10	—	10
Transfer from existing to new housing unit	1	—	—	1
Agricultural workers	—	5	—	5
Slum Clearance	3	8	3	14
Totals	11	47	5	63

Transfers and Exchanges.

Transfer of houses on existing estates were approved in five cases, and seven tenants were re-housed from old to improved dwellings in Leonardston Road, Llanstadwell. One tenant from a three bedroom, parlour type house on an existing site, was transferred to a new bungalow, thus allowing occupation of the house by a larger family.

Two tenants were allowed to exchange accommodation with tenants in other local authority areas.

Transfer of tenancies to widows, etc., were allowed in 16 cases.

Housing Applications.

Two hundred and ninety-four applicants were registered with the Department at the end of the year under review. The following is a summary of the demand for housing in the Rural District at that time :—

Category of Applicant	Subsidised Houses	Bungalows and Flats	Ability-to-pay Houses	Total
Slum Clearance	23	16	—	39
Agricultural Workers	15	—	—	15
Ordinary Applicants:				
(a) Living in Rural District	119	31	6	156
(b) Living outside Rural District	43	13	28	84
Totals	200	60	34	294

This shows an increase of 43 on the corresponding period last year although, as stated previously, 63 families were re-housed by the Council during the year.

Housing Programme.

A building programme for 50 bungalows and flats was approved by the Council in October, 1958 :—

Croesgoch	8 Bungalows
Johnston No. 7.	8 Flats
Llanfairnantygof ...	6 Bungalows
Llangwm	4 Bungalows
Mathry No. 6	2 Bungalows
Wood Village, Roch ...	6 Bungalows
Rosemarket No. 5 ...	4 Bungalows
Scleddau No. 2	2 Bungalows
Simpson Cross	4 Bungalows
St. Ishmaels	4 Bungalows

Housing development at Llanstadwell, Letterston, Solva, Slade Lane and Merlin's Bridge was also approved in principle pending site enquiries by the Building Surveyor.

Slum Clearance.

The slum clearance programme fell behind schedule, due in the main to the cessation of the building programme for a period of approximately eighteen months.

The Council in September, 1955, submitted proposals to the

Ministry to deal with 466 unfit properties in a ten-year programme, with 222 of these being dealt with in the first five years. At the end of 1958, action had been taken in respect of 123 properties and 94 families, including eleven from temporary hutment accommodation, had been re-housed.

During the year under review, 14 families were re-housed from sub-standard accommodation, and action under the Housing Act was taken in connection with 17 properties. Demolition and Closing Orders were made in four cases, proposals accepted for two houses and undertakings not to re-let accepted in eight instances. The three remaining cases were deferred pending submission of proposals by the respective owners.

Private Building Development.

Forty-seven new houses were completed by private enterprise, an increase of 27 on the year 1957. This brings the total number of houses built privately in the post-war period to 306.

Housing Improvements.

The following plans were approved for private development :—

Improvement to Houses	118
Other (non-domestic) Buildings ...	122

Housing Improvement Grants.

The Council continued its progressive policy of extending grant aid under the Housing Acts in respect of improvement and modernisation of private dwelling houses. Grants for improvements to 92 properties and conversions in 14 cases were approved, the total grant involved being £34,217.

Improvement works to 70 houses were completed, the total grant paid in these cases being £21,361.

Since the introduction of the scheme in 1949, 598 grants have been approved, and improvement works have been completed in 405 of these cases.

Certificates of Disrepair.

Certificates of disrepair were issued in respect of two properties. These were subsequently revoked on satisfactory completion of the repairs.

Action taken under Housing and Public Health Acts.

(a) Housing Acts 1936-57.

Housing Inspections	1035
Informal Repair Notices served	58
Complied with by Owners (incl. 1956 notices)	90
Formal Repair Notices served	Nil
Time and Place Notices	17
Demolition Orders made	2
Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	2
Undertakings accepted not to use premises for human habitation	8
Premises where proposals for improvements were accepted following housing action	2
Houses subject to Closing Order (under Section 17 of the Housing Act 1957)	2
Unfit houses closed as a result of housing action	15
Proceedings under Sections 18 and 42 Housing Act 1957 ...	Nil
Families re-housed from unfit houses	14
Certificates of Disrepair	2
Complied with by owner	2

(b) Public Health Act 1936.

Formal Repair Notices under Section 93	1
Complied with by Owners	Nil
Legal Proceedings Instituted	1
Informal notices for the abatement of Public Health nuisances	134
Complied with by owners	112
Formal notices in respect of dirty premises	1
Complied with by occupier	Nil
Cleansed by Council in default	1
Informal notices in respect of dirty premises	5
Complied with by occupiers	5
Legal Proceedings under Section 269 Public Health Act ...	2
Statutory Action under Section 268 Public Health Act ...	1
Complied with by Occupier	Nil
Formal Notice under Section 39 for Defective Drainage ...	1
Complied with by owner	1

SECTION IV

Inspection and Supervision of Food

MILK SUPPLIES

Milk and Dairies Order 1949.

Dairies registered with Local Authority	4
Distributors registered with Local Authority	41
Producer/Retailers retailing T.T. Milk	31
Producer/Retailers retailing Ungraded Milk	2

The Rural District is scheduled as a specified area by virtue of the Milk (Specification of Areas) Order 1957, and milk of special designation only may be sold. Two exemptions to allow the retail sale of ungraded milk were granted by the Ministry in remote areas of the district where only a few customers obtained supplies from farm premises and where no alternative supply was available.

Milk Special Designation Regulations 1949-54.

Dealers licences for the sale of designated milk were granted as follows :—

Sale of Tuberculin Tested milk ...	11
Sale of Pasteurised milk	36

Supplementary Licences were also granted to distributors trading from premises outside the Rural District in respect of :—

Sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	1
Sale of Pasteurised Milk	4

Sampling of Milk Supplies.

Regular sampling was maintained of supplies from producer/retailers, which are licensed by the County Agricultural Committee, and from retailers licensed by the Council.

(a) Bacteriological Examination.

Three hundred and seventy-three samples were submitted for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Carmarthen.

Two hundred and twenty-four of these were taken at consumer level, the results being :—

Grade of Milk	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Tuberculin Tested ...	106	16	122
T.T. Pasteurised ...	49	1	50
Pasteurised	49	2	51
Ungraded	—	1	1
Totals	204	20	224

The remaining 149 samples were obtained from schools in the district :—

Grade of Milk	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Tuberculin Tested ...	50	11	61
T.T. Pasteurised ...	4	—	4
Pasteurised	81	3	84
Totals	135	14	149

These results show a deterioration in the bacterial quality of the milk supplies, 90.9 per cent. being reported satisfactory compared with 96.2 per cent. in 1957 and 92.8 per cent. in 1956.

This deterioration was most marked in the case of samples of Tuberculin Tested milk, 17 per cent. of which were reported to be unsatisfactory. These 27 unsatisfactory samples were from fourteen different producer/retailers. An immediate improvement was effected by the majority of suppliers following notification from this Department, but in the case of two producer/retailers, eleven samples were reported to be unsatisfactory over the twelve-month period.

Such a comparatively high percentage of unsatisfactory samples is to be deprecated and would appear to be due to faulty milk production. It is considered that in cases where persistent adverse reports are received that a full investigation should be made at the farm premises by Ministry Officers and appropriate advice given to the producers.

(b) Biological Examination.

Twenty-five samples of Tuberculin Tested milk from twenty sources were examined to ascertain the presence of Tuberculosis or Abortus. In three cases the guinea pigs died of an intercurrent disease and repeat samples were taken. The remaining samples were reported to be free from infection.

Milk Bottle Rinsing Tests.

Rinsing tests were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory on 36 cleansed milk bottles to ascertain the efficiency of cleansing and sterilisation. All were reported to be satisfactory.

Investigation of Complaints.

Various complaints regarding the quality of supply, defective containers and extraneous matter in milk were satisfactorily investigated during the year.

Chipped bottles were withdrawn from use by one producer/retailer on request, and dogs excluded from the dairy premises following investigation of a complaint of the presence of dog hair in a wax carton of milk.

A system of double sterilisation of the plant during and at the termination of the pasteurising process was introduced at one dairy premises to combat early souring of milk supplies during the summer period.

Complaints were also investigated of minute granular particles found in a bottled milk supply. The dairy premises were kept under observation to ascertain the source of these particles, and during this period filtered deposits from the milk and water supplies were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst. The report indicated that some of the minute particles consisted of oxide of iron, some of vegetable origin and the remainder microscopic fragments of sand. The conclusion was reached that the particles had originated in the water supply and had gained access to the milk supply through deposits remaining in the milk pipeline or storage tanks after cleansing or through deposits in bottles after the passage through the automatic washing machine. Additional filters were introduced in the milk pipeline, all water services and tanks were flushed and a new bottle washing machine brought into operation as part of dairy extensions. No further complaints have been received.

Even the most modern equipment is, however, dependent to a very large extent on the servicing personnel, and the failure of the human element was responsible for another complaint of a foil cap being found in a bottle of milk, this having escaped inspection at the dairy during the bottle cleansing and filling processes.

Warnings were given to the vendors concerned in these cases with requests that adequate and suitable precautions should be taken against contamination of supplies.

Much more could be done indirectly by the public, however, to ensure the hygienic distribution of milk and it would be convenient at this stage to draw attention to the dirty condition of a large percentage of empty bottles being returned by consumers to dairy premises. It is not uncommon to find congealed milk, metal caps, drinking straws and other foreign matters, even the remains of "home-perm" solutions, in these bottles, all of which are exceedingly difficult to remove in the cleansing process at the dairy. This causes great concern to dairymen, and constant vigil is required that such bottles are thoroughly cleansed and sterilised before again being used to contain milk. Such practices are to be deprecated on public health grounds, and it would appear to be elementary hygiene for all consumers to empty and rinse all bottles before return. Complaints have been made by dairymen of the dirty condition of bottles returned from schools. Whilst it is realised that this matter would present a particular problem, it is felt that it should be fully investigated by the school authorities.

ICE CREAM

Registration of Premises for Manufacture and Sale.

There are no premises registered with the Local Authority for the manufacture of ice-cream, all supplies being obtained from seven sources outside the district.

Sixty-three premises are registered for the sale and storage of ice-cream in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

Bacteriological Analysis.

One hundred and sixty samples were submitted for examination, the results being as follows :—

Highly Satisfactory	Grade 1	...	101
Satisfactory	Grade 2	...	35
Doubtful	Grade 3	...	22
Unsatisfactory	Grade 4	...	2

Although these results show a reduction in the number of unsatisfactory samples compared with previous years, it would appear that an improvement could still be effected in the hygienic production and handling of ice-cream :—

Year	Percentage Satisfactory	Percentage Doubtful	Percentage Unsatisfactory	Total No. Samples
1954	75.4	19.3	5.3	57
1955	87.3	10.0	2.7	110
1956	94.7	2.6	2.6	114
1957	89.3	7.3	3.3	150
1958	85.0	13.7	1.2	160

Samples which were placed in Grades 3 and 4 were from 19 different retail premises and were from four manufacturing sources outside the rural district. A large number of these samples were from one manufacturer and an independent investigation was made by the firm following representations by this Department.

One unsatisfactory sample was of loose ice-cream retailed from a grocer's premises. In view of the varied trade carried out from these premises a request was made that pre-packed ice-cream only should be sold.

ICE LOLLIES

Sampling was also carried out on ice lollies, the results of the 38 samples being :—

Highly Satisafctory	Grade 1	...	21
Satisfactory	Grade 2	...	15
Doubtful	Grade 3	...	2

MINERAL WATERS

Routine sampling of mineral waters from sources outside the district as well as from the two local manufacturers were continued during the year.

Thirteen samples, including eight from local works, were reported to be of satisfactory bacterial standard.

Bottle Rinsing Tests.

Cleansed bottles were also obtained from the local manufactories to ascertain the efficiency of cleansing and sterilisation. Eighteen bottles were found to be highly satisfactory on bacteriological examination.

UNSOUND FOOD

The following table gives details of foodstuffs found on examination to be unfit for human consumption :—

Canned Meat	146¾	lbs.
Canned Fruit	55½	,,
Canned Vegetables	12¼	,,
Canned Soup	3	,,
Bacon	10¾	,,
Beef	258	,,
Lard	28	,,
Margarine	84	,,
Cheese	70	,,
Processed Cheese	60	,,
Lemon Cheese	4½	,,
Total	732¾	,,

Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 8.

Investigation was carried out at a bakery regarding a complaint of a small quantity of mineral grease contained in a loaf of bread. It was ascertained that the most likely source of the contaminant was a chain mechanism used for raising pats of dough to an elevated conveyor belt before moulding, and that some excess lubricating grease escaped on this occasion. A request was made for frequent inspection of the conveyor mechanism to prevent a recurrence of such contamination.

A complaint was also investigated of cod fillets, purchased by a resident in the rural district from shop premises situated outside the district, which were found on examination to be heavily infested with parasites, a species of threadworm. The facts in this case were reported to the appropirate local authority for further investigation at the shop premises.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Rural District, meat supplies being mainly obtained from Haverfordwest, Milford, Pembroke and Neath.

KNACKERS' YARDS

Two Knackers Yards are licensed :—

	Premises		Owner
(a)	Causeway, Camrose	...	G. D. E. Codd, Gwachal, Roch.
(b)	Wiston Mountain	...	The Carmarthen Hide and Skin Market, Blue Street, Carmarthen.

Both premises are registered for horse slaughter. The annual return for horses slaughtered and horse carcases received were :—

Horses slaughtered	Nil
Horse carcases received	54

Other animal carcases received were as follows :—

Cattle, including cows	1043
Calves	265
Sheep	112
Pigs	36

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1954

Nineteen licences to slaughter animals were received during the year.

FOOD PREMISES — GENERAL

The following table shows the number of registered and other food premises in the Rural District :—

Premises registered for the sale and storage of ice-cream	63
Butchers Shops	7
Butter Blending Factory	1
Grocery and Provision Retail Premises	110
Grocery and Provision Wholesale Premises	1
Bakehouses	9
Cafes, Hotels and Restaurants	30
School Canteens—used for preparation of meals	26
School Canteens—service of meals only	10
Industrial Canteens	4
Egg Packing Stations	2
Licensed Premises	53
Milk Pasteurising and Processing Plant	1
Mineral Water Manufactories	2

During the year a survey was commenced of all food premises in the area, 361 visits being made, which included inspections, visits with owners and re-inspections. Attention was mainly directed to the provision of washing and cleansing facilities, general structural conditions and cleanliness, food storage and refrigeration and the provision of sanitary accommodation.

Statistics illustrate that food poisoning, unlike other infectious diseases, has increased during the past few years, resulting in considerable unnecessary illnesses and even deaths. Much of this can be prevented, in many instances by the observance of simple precautions by those employed in the food industry and by the proper maintenance and cleanliness of premises used for the manufacture, handling and sale of food. It was our aim in the survey firstly to impress on the food handler the dangers associated with the improper preparation and handling of food, and of the necessity of exercising the greatest care at all times to ensure that only clean and safe food is produced and retailed, and secondly, to ensure that those facilities, equipment, and working conditions, so essential to achieve this end, were provided on the premises.

It is gratifying to record the co-operation received from food traders generally in this respect and considerable improvements have been effected at many establishments as a result of these inspections and discussions. Washing facilities with constant hot water supplies have been installed in nearly all the food premises under review, and it was encouraging to note the attention given to personal hygiene and the provision of clean overalls.

The survey also showed that, generally, a high standard of cleanliness prevailed, and in spite of the considerable age of some of the structures, the premises were, in the main, sound and of good repair. Structural improvements were carried out in many cases, and total reconstruction and enlargement are proposed in a number of instances.

Improved facilities for the storage of perishable foodstuffs have been introduced on a large scale during the period, and it is encouraging to note that 35 retail grocery and provision premises have to date been equipped with means of refrigeration for the storage of such foods as bacon, ham and cooked meats, the type in use being mainly the glass display cabinet or the special bacon refrigerator.

More frequent deliveries by wholesalers have also resulted in many retail traders dispensing entirely with separate storage rooms and to allow all stocks to be displayed in the saleroom. Where separate storage was undertaken, this was found in most cases to be carried out in a satisfactory manner.

The extensive employment of pre-packing and canning of foodstuffs has greatly reduced the danger of contamination through handling in the retail shops and has done much to mitigate the spread of insect infestations. One welcome innovation has been the twice-weekly delivery of pre-packed, weighed and vacuum-sealed bacon and ham to even the most outlying shops in the area.

Re-inspections were also carried out of licensed premises which were surveyed in 1957, and it is encouraging to report that these were maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

It is anticipated that the survey will be completed in 1959 and that attention can also be given to the hygienic conditions of mobile shops and retail vans, especially in the provision of washing facilities which are considered essential in view of the extensive journeys made in the rural district.

FOOD POISONING

No cases were notified during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

Sampling of food for compositional quality under the Food and Drugs Act is administered by the County Council. Mr. F. W. J. Read, M.I.W.M.A., Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, has reported as follows on samples taken in the Rural District during 1958 :—

104 Samples of milk.

6 Samples each of Tea and Tinned Milk.

5 Samples each of Sugar and Rice.

4 Samples each of Sweets, Ice-cream.

3 Samples each of Coconut, Sponge Mixture, Tinned Meat, Cornflour.

2 Samples each of Macaroni, Jam, Flour, Quaker Oats, Cinnamon, New Potatoes, Drinking Chocolate.

1 Sample each of Vinegar, Marmite, Baking Powder, Custard Powder, Fish Paste, Lentils, Sugar Ricicles, Soft Herring Roes, Sardines, Minced Chicken, Cheese Spread, Gelatine, Mincemeat, Coffee, Lemon Curd, Pie Filling, Jelly Cream, Table Cream, Icing Sugar, Puffed Wheat, Semolina, Rice Crispies, Cocoa, Vegetable Soup, Meat Paste, Spice, Bicarbonate of Soda, Epsom Salts, Marmalade.

All but eight of the above samples were found to be genuine and in a wholesome condition.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

DETAILS OF DWELLINGS AND AMENITIES IN PARISHES

Parish	No. of Dwellings	With piped Water Supply	Connected to Sewer	Connected to Cesspit	Refuse Collection
Ambleston	100	90	19 (Public)	13	Yes (Part)
Boulston	27	25	—	7	Yes (Part)
Brawdy	156	138	48 (Private)	28	Yes (Part)
Burton	206	183	8 (Private)	44	Yes (Part)
Camrose	227	209	22 (Private) 30 (Public)	45	Yes (Part)
Castlebythe	28	13	—	1	Yes (Part)
Cathedral Close	10	10	9 (Public)	—	Yes
Dale	121	120	90 (Public)	2	Yes (Part)
Fishguard South	119	92	28 (Public)	21	Yes (Part)
Freystrop	84	82	9 (Private)	21	Yes (Part)
Granston	34	31	—	9	Yes (Part)
Hamlet St. Martin	56	46	16 (Private) 4 (Public)	16	Yes (Part)
Hamlet St. Thomas	64	63	49 (Public)	2	Yes (Part)
Haroldston St. Issells	258	252	226 (Public)	10	Yes (Part)
Haroldston West	46	41	—	8	Yes (Part)
Hasguard	31	29	4 (Private)	6	Yes (Part)
Hayscastle	86	71	14 (Private)	18	Yes (Part)
Henry's Moat	48	32	—	4	Yes (Part)
Herbrandston	72	68	57 (Public)	3	Yes (Part)
Hubberston	64	55	1 (Public)	8	Yes (Part)
Johnston	329	325	236 (Public)	53	Yes
Jordanston	43	37	10 (Private)	8	Yes (Part)
Lambston	57	49	6 (Private)	7	Yes (Part)
Llangwm	387	381	12 (Private) 152 (Public)	71	Yes (Part)
Letterston	275	265	12 (Private) 155 (Public)	31	Yes (Part)
Little Newcastle	45	31	—	5	Yes (Part)
Llandeloy	73	69	14 (Private)	12	Yes (Part)
Llanrhian	280	269	41 (Private)	48	Yes (Part)
Llanfairnantygof	122	99	91 (R.N.)	2	Yes (Part)
Llanhowell	22	20	—	6	Yes (Part)
Llanllawer	16	—	—	—	No

Parish	No. of Dwellings	With piped Water Supply	Connected to Sewer	Connected to Cesspit	Refuse Collection
Llanreithan	11	9	—	4	Yes (Part)
Llanstadwell	302	290	22 (Private) 75 (Public)	60	Yes (Part)
Llanstinan	91	83	50 (R.N.)	5	Yes (Part)
Llanwnda	105	85	—	13	Yes (Part)
Llanychaer	43	28	9 (R.N.) 6 (Private)	9	Yes (Part)
Manorowen	43	36	—	8	Yes (Part)
Marloes	101	90	14 (Private)	11	Yes (Part)
Mathry	184	161	60 (Public) 8(Private)	26	Yes (Part)
Morvil	24	1	—	3	No
Nolton	45	44	6 (Private)	13	Yes (Part)
Nth. Prendergast	98	98	43 (Public)	42	Yes (Part)
Pontfaen	8	—	—	4	No
Puncheston	63	47	8 (Private)	9	Yes (Part)
Robeston West ...	28	27	6 (Private)	6	Yes (Part)
Roch	126	110	15 (Private)	21	Yes (Part)
Rosemarket	129	126	62 (Public)	8	Yes (Part)
Rudbaxton	122	115	15 (Private)	44	Yes (Part)
St. Brides	25	20	6 (Private)	10	Yes (Part)
St. Davids	628	593	265 (Public)	8	Yes (Part)
St. Dogwells	110	84	20 (Private)	20	Yes (Part)
St. Edrins	18	16	—	4	Yes (Part)
St. Elvis	2	2	—	2	No
St. Ishmaels	125	105	41 (Public)	13	Yes (Part)
St. Lawrence ...	28	26	—	7	Yes (Part)
St. Nicholas	46	42	6 (Private)	3	Yes (Part)
Spittal	98	95	16 (Private)	16	Yes (Part)
Steynton	249	232	16 (Private) 46 (Public)	46	Yes (Part)
Talbenny	63	59	31 (Public)	21	Yes (Part)
Treffgarne	31	20	—	7	Yes (Part)
Uzmaston	79	74	8 (Private)	35	Yes (Part)
Walton East	45	41	8 (Private)	10	Yes (Part)
Walton West ...	172	169	10 (Private) 102 (Public)	41	Yes (Part)
Walwyn's Castle.	69	63	4 (Private)	15	Yes (Part)
Whitchurch	315	311	214 (Public)	59	Yes (Part)
Wiston	194	173	22 (Private)	26	Yes (Part)

APPENDIX B

HOUSING DEMANDS AND HOUSING PROGRAMMES

Parish	Site	HOUSING DEMAND				HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS COMPLETED				
		Subsidised Houses	O.A.P.	Ability to pay	Total	Pre-War	War-Time	Post-War	Total	Under construction
Ambleston	Nant-yr-Eglwys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
Boulston	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brawdy	Treffgarne Owen ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	12	14	—
	Penycwm	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	—
Burton	Hill Crescent ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	8	8	—
Camrose	Camrose North ...	1	2	—	3	—	2	—	2	—
	Camrose Village ...					—	—	4Bungs. 12 Hses.	16	—
	Pelcomb	1	—	—	1	—	—	16	16	—
	Keystone	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
	Simpson Cross ...	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Castlebythe	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cathedral Close ...	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dale	Meadow Vale ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	16	16	—
Fishguard South ...	Cefn Coed	16	3	—	19	—	—	18	18	—
Freystrop	Heathfield Terrace ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	8	8	—
Granston	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamlet St. Martin ...	Slade Villas	2	—	—	2	—	—	8	8	—
Hamlet St. Thomas ..	Lorna Doone ...	41	7	22	70	—	—	40	40	—
Haroldston St. Issells	St. Issells					—	—	144Hses. 8 Flats	152	—
Haroldston West ...	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hasguard	North Leys	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	4	—
Hayscastle	Glanhafod	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—

Parish	Site	HOUSING DEMAND				HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS COMPLETED				
		Subsidised Houses	O.A.P.	Ability to pay	Total	Pre-War	War-Time	Post-War	Total	Under construction
Henry's Moat ...	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herbrandston ...	St. Margaret's Way	2	1	—	3	—	—	18 Hses. 2 Bungs.	20	—
Hubberston	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnston	Langford Close ...									
	Greenhall Park ...									
	Glebelands	29	5	12	46	3	—	134Hses. 2 Flats	141	2 Flats
	Vine Road									
Jordanston	Panteg Terrace ...					—	—	4	4	—
	Trem-y-Garn ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	6	6	—
Lambston	Margam View ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	6	6	—
Llangwm	Glanhafan	3	—	—	3	—	—	22	22	—
	Greenway, Hook ...	1	—	—	1	2	—	12	14	—
Letterston	Maeshyfryd					—	—	12	12	—
	Min-y-Llan	7	6	—	13	—	—	54	54	—
	Hyfrydle					—	—	8 Bungs.	8	—
Little Newcastle ...	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llandeloy	Llandeloy Village ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	8	8	—
	Treffynnon	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
Llanfairnantygof ...	——	9	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Llanstinan	Wesley Place, Trecwn					—	—	34	34	—
Llanhowell	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanllawer	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanrhian	Llanrhian					—	—	8	8	—
	Penygroes	7	7	—	14	6	—	6Bungs.	12	—
	Penparc					—	—	20	20	—
	Croesgoch					—	—	—	—	—
Llanreithan	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Parish	Site	HOUSING DEMAND				HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS COMPLETED				
		Subsidised Houses	O.A.P.	Ability to pay	Total	Pre-War	War-Time	Post-War	Total	Under construction
Llanstadwell ...	Alban Crescent, Waterston ...	6	2	—	8	—	—	30	30	—
	St. Mary's Park ...					—	—	.x.32	.x.32	—
	Leonardston Road ...					—	—	.x.6	.x.6	.x.3
Llanwnda	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanychaer	Bryn Deri	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
Manorowen	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marloes	Gaylane Terrace ...	3	1	—	4	4	—	12 Hses. 2 Bungs.	18	—
Mathry	Bryn Amlwg ...	5	1	—	6	—	2	—	2	—
	Brynhedydd ...					—	—	12 Hses. 6 Bungs.	18	—
	Brynymor					—	—	4 Hses. 4 Bungs.	8	—
	Castlemorris ...	1	1	—	2	—	—	6 Hses. 2 Bungs.	8	—
Morfil	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nolton	Hill Crescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
North Prendergast ..	Glanafon View ...	5	—	—	5	—	—	12	12	—
Pontfaen	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puncheston	Park Avenue ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	8	8	—
Robeston West ...	Robeston West ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
Roch	Pilgrims Way ...	5	1	—	6	—	—	10 Hses. 4 Bungs.	14	—
Rosemarket	Ellesmere Avenue ...	—	3	—	3	—	—	12	12	—
	St. Leonards Park ...					—	—	12	12	—
	Middle Street ...							4 Bungs.	4	
Rudbaxton	Howard's Crescent, Crundale ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	14	14	—

Parish	Site	HOUSING DEMAND				HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS COMPLETED				
		Subsidised Houses	O.A.P.	Ability to pay	Total	Pre-War	War-Time	Post-War	Total	Under construction
St. Brides	Kensington Terrace .	2	—	—	2	—	—	6	6	—
St. Davids	Carnhedryn	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
	Heol Dewi					—	—	64	64	—
	Noddfa Dewi ...	10	4	—	14	—	—	6 Bungs.	6	—
	Maes Dewi					—	—	15Bungs.	15	—
St. Dogwells ...	Glancleddau ...	1	1	—	2	—	—	12	12	—
	Bryn Gomer ...					—	—	4 Hses.	8	—
								4 Bungs.		
St. Edrins	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Elvis	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Ishmaels ...	Lindsway Villas ...	4	3	—	7	4	—	12	16	—
	Trewarren Close ...					—	—	10	10	—
St. Lawrence ...	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Nicholas ...	Bryn-y-werydd ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	6	6	—
Spittal	Wesley Way ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	16	16	—
Steynton	Steynton Village ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	6 Hses.	8	—
	Collingwood ...					—	—	2 Flats		—
	Windymead					.x.1	—	—	.x.1	—
	Tiers Cross	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	14	—
Talbenny	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Treffgarne	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uzmaston	Riverside View ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	8	8	—
Walton East ...	St. Mary's Avenue ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—
Walton West ...	Grassholm Place ...	4	—	—	4	—	—	10	10	—
	Millmoor Way ...					—	—	4	4	—
Walwyns Castle ...	Walwyns Castle ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Whitchurch	Maes Ewan	8	2	—	10	—	—	20	20	—
	Western Avenue ...					—	—	48 Hses.	52	—
								4 Bungs.		

Parish	Site	HOUSING DEMAND				HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS COMPLETED				
		Subsidised Houses	O.A.P.	Ability to pay	Total	Pre-War	War-Time	Post-War	Total	Under construction
Wiston	Oaklands Terrace ...	5	—	—	5	—	—	8	8	—
	Clarbeston Road ...	3	3	—	6	—	2	12	14	—
TOTALS ...		200	60	34	294	26	8	1218†	1252†	5

.x.—Acquired and Improved.
†—Includes 71 Bungalows and 12 Flats.

"Western Telegraph," Haverfordwest.